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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAY 29 1944

Release:- May 10, 1944



3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

May 1, 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Crops of 1933-42	Crop of 1943	Crop of 1944	Crops of 1933-42	Crop of 1943	Crop of 1944
<b>ACREAGE</b>						
Seeded (1,000 acres).....	1/47,459	1/37,834	1/47,127	1/6,212	1/5,805	1/4,922
For harvest (1,000 acres).....	38,163	33,952	40,943	3,344	2,777	2,525
Percent not harvested for grain	19.5	10.3	13.1	46.4	52.2	48.7
<b>YIELD PER ACRE (bushels).....</b>	15.0	15.6	2/ 16.2	11.7	11.1	2/ 11.8
<b>PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels).....</b>	570,675	529,606	2/662,275	40,446	30,781	2/29,711
	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	average 1933-42	1943	1944
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent).....	3/78	3/81	3/83	74	78	79
<b>STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1:</b>						
Quantity (1,000 tons).....	10,789	13,408	10,284	--	--	--
Percent of previous year's crop	12.7	12.7	10.3	--	--	--

- 1/ Acreage for all purposes.  
2/ Indicated May 1.  
3/ Condition of tame hay only.

APPROVED:

*Claude R. Wickard*

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
May 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1944

In the western half of the country the widespread rains of April substantially improved prospects for crops, pastures and ranges. Prospective winter wheat production is 60 million bushels greater than it was a month ago. In the eastern half of the country the too frequent rains have been favorable for hay crops and pastures but have seriously interfered with spring work on the farms and have already necessitated extensive changes in cropping plans. In a large central area the rains and cold weather have continued into May and threaten to reduce the total acreage of crops that can be planted. Just what crops farmers will plant in such areas is hard to evaluate at this time for in the heart of the Corn Belt wild ducks are still paddling around in many fields where corn planters should be running. Some southern States, where farmers were far behind with cotton planting on May 1, have had a month's rainfall in the last 10 days.

In the country as a whole farmers appear to have finished less of their spring work by May 1 than in any season in many years. If the weather permits, power equipment will enable those who have it to make rapid progress but the late start of field work means a great increase in the plowing and planting that must be done in the next few weeks. The usual reserves of labor that could be called to help out in emergencies are no longer to be found. Thousands of farmers have found it difficult to plan ahead because of uncertainties as to when they or their sons may be affected by the draft, and there are unprecedented delays and uncertainties in securing needed repairs, services, supplies and feed. Under these conditions a full acreage of crops in all sections can no longer be expected. In much of the country it can be accomplished only where the weather permits and where the tractors can be kept working night and day. This will require not only long hours of labor on the farms, by young and old, but also will require comparable efforts by those whose job it is to bring supplies to the farm front. The battle during the next few weeks seems likely to be the toughest the farmers of this country have ever fought. Up to May 1 the battle against the weather has been an uphill fight in the States that normally produce three-fourths of the nation's crops.

After the wettest March in more than 20 years the farming areas of the country have had 45 percent more than normal rainfall in April, about the same April excess as in 1927, the year of the great Mississippi flood. The April rainfall was above normal in 38 States and temperatures were below normal in about an equal area. Some central and western portions of the Corn Belt had two to three times their normal April rainfall combined with temperatures ranging from 2 to 6 degrees below normal for the month. Under these conditions the acreages planted to the various crops will depend more on the weather and on when farmers can get into the fields than on earlier plans. Only general tendencies can be measured at this time.

Rains during April both in the main Winter Wheat Belt of the southern Plains States and in the Pacific Northwest are largely responsible for the improved winter wheat prospects. Improvement was particularly marked in Texas and Washington where the crop was suffering from drought in late March. Floods destroyed or damaged about 200,000 acres of wheat in Missouri and Illinois but in most States where the fall and winter were dry, spring rains have given winter grains a good start. Although the area abandoned is expected to total 6 million acres, largely in areas where the grain did not sprout last fall, the crop is estimated at 662 million bushels, not far from the average production since the drought years. The principal spring wheat States have had a rather dry planting season and seeding had made excellent progress by May 1, but some areas will need more rainfall for best yields.

The general rains give assurance of a good growth of grass in pastures and hay fields when the weather warms up enough to permit growth. With fair rains during the rest of the season another good hay crop may be expected in practically all States, with present prospects



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least promising in California, Montana and the Dakotas. A good hay crop is important this year because the record number of cattle on the farms and the late start of new grass in most States have exhausted reserves of hay on many farms. On May 1 hay stocks in the country as a whole were the lowest since the drought period ending in the spring of 1937, and feeding will continue unusually late into May because of the generally cool weather of March, April and early May and the resulting delayed growth of grass in pastures and ranges. Looking ahead a few weeks, pasture prospects appear good to excellent rather generally except in the areas where the rainfall has been too light, chiefly the Pacific Coast States, a northern strip extending from North Dakota westward, and a strip along the Mexican border from south Texas into Arizona. In the latter two areas much will depend on late spring and summer rains. Owing to these local shortages of rainfall and to cold weather and late storms in other range areas, the condition of Western ranges on May 1 was the lowest since 1937 and losses of calves and lambs have been above average. Range cattle and sheep have also shown some loss of weight in recent weeks. In the Corn Belt the cold weather has been unfavorable for early pigs and for milk and egg production.

Winter oats in the South and such spring oats as could be planted at the proper season have been helped by the spring rains but about half of the oat crop is usually produced in States where wet weather has reduced, or delayed, plantings this spring. Instead of the 8 percent increase in acreage planned by farmers two months ago the acreage planted seems likely to be smaller than that of last year and where planting was late yield prospects have been reduced. Where farmers were unable to plant the intended acreage of oats before the planting season ended, most of the land will be used for crops which can be planted in May or June. From Nebraska southward the acreages of corn and sorghums are likely to be increased, with acreages of forage sorghums and sudan somewhat limited by seed supplies. From Iowa and Missouri eastward to Ohio some hay meadows and pastures which farmers had intended to plow will be left but corn and soybeans are the crops that are expected to be most extensively substituted for the unplanted oats where farmers are able to meet the additional labor and equipment requirements. In most of the South farmers on May 1 apparently still hoped to plant about the intended acreage of cotton, corn, tobacco, rice and other crops but locally there may be some shifting to peanuts, soybeans, and other late planted crops or some reduction in the total crop acreage where planting cannot be completed in time.

The fruit crops are still in danger from late frosts in Northern States but prospects for the country as a whole seem substantially better than average for this time of year. Vegetable crops for canning and processing have been affected locally by unfavorable planting conditions and the acreages that will be grown are still uncertain. Vegetables grown for market show rather general increases in acreage and total production is likely to be large. A record aggregate tonnage of spring-season commercial truck crops was in prospect on May 1, despite unfavorable weather in many sections during April which lowered earlier indicated yields per acre. On an acreage 20 percent greater than that harvested in 1943 and 6 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average, total tonnage is expected to be 15 percent more than in 1943, exceeding the 10-year average by 12 percent and the previous record, established in 1938, by 8 percent.

Increases over 1943 production are indicated for all spring truck crops except beets, green lima beans, snap beans, and carrots. Increases over last year of more than one-half are indicated for watermelons, cantaloups, and eggplant; one-third to one-half for honeyball melons, honeydew melons and onions; one-fifth to one-third for green peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, and cabbage; and 2 to 11 percent for asparagus, cucumbers, cauliflower, shallots, spinach, green peas, and celery. The total of all such vegetable acreages estimated to date (winter, spring, a portion of summer and a portion of fall) shows an increase of 25 percent over the corresponding acreage in 1943 and an increase of 6 percent above the 1933-42 average.



WINTER WHEAT: The indicated 1944 winter wheat production is 662,275,000 bushels, one-fourth larger than the 1943 crop and 16 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The acreage remaining for harvest of 40,943,000 acres -- is one-fifth larger than last year and the largest since 1938. The prospective abandonment from all causes is placed at 13.1 percent. This compares with 15.2 percent indicated on April 1, 10.3 percent for 1943 and 19.5 percent the 10-year (1933-42) average.

Precipitation since January 1 has replenished the soil moisture supply and has offset to a great extent the deficiency of soil moisture at seeding time last fall in much of the great plains area. The soil moisture supply was further improved during April over practically the whole of the winter wheat area. Abandonment, due principally to dry soil conditions at seeding time and failure of wheat to germinate or failure to survive, has been heavy in the western portion of the Southern Plains States. Elsewhere loss of acreage is relatively light except in flooded areas in the Missouri and Mississippi river drainage systems. Sunshine and more seasonable temperatures are needed if the present improvement is to be maintained.

Frequent spring rains over much of the country resulted in a rather lush plant development and an improvement in the yield outlook in practically all States. Only in Montana is there any material shortage of soil moisture.

A relatively large acreage in the western Great Plains area, where wheat did not germinate until after late January and February precipitation occurred, now shows small plant growth with irregular stands and the outcome of much of this acreage is still in the balance. The inability to replace some of the thin wheat with other crops because of lateness of the season and shortage of labor may result in a substantial acreage of wheat being harvested that would otherwise be replaced by other crops. Floods occurring near the end of the month seriously damaged low-land wheat in Missouri and Illinois.

The indicated yield on May 1 is 16.2 bushels per harvested acre compared with 15.6 bushels last year and an average of 15.0 bushels. Above-average yields are indicated in all of the important winter wheat producing States except Nebraska and Colorado.

RYE: The first forecast of production of rye for 1944 is 29,711,000 bushels. The 1943 crop was small,-- 30,781,000 bushels, and the 1933-42 average is 40,446,000 bushels. The expected yield is 11.8 bushels per acre on 2,525,000 acres remaining for harvest. The indicated acreage is considerably lower than 1943 and the 1933-42 average.

Yield prospects are above average in the major rye-producing States of the North Central region except Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in New Jersey, New Mexico, and California. The yield is expected to equal or exceed last year in all States east of the Mississippi River, while in Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska and most of the Mountain and Pacific States expected yields are below a year ago. The proportion of the total acreage to be harvested for grain is somewhat larger than a year ago but slightly below the 10-year average. Increases from a year ago in some of the North Central States are more than offset by decreases in other areas.

OATS (10 Southern States): Condition of oats in 10 Southern States is well above average. Since the acreage is slightly larger than last year and much larger than average, this relatively good condition of the crop indicates an increase in production over last year in that area. Condition was reported at 74 percent on May 1, 1944, compared with 63 a year ago and the 1933-42 average of 68 percent. In Texas, dry crop conditions were relieved by rains in late April. In other Southern States, rainfall was ample to excessive, and apparently reduced spring seedings below intentions to some extent. Winter losses were relatively light and progress of the crop has been good. Farmers in these States report 60 percent of their acreage fall-sown compared with 55 percent last year and the average of 45 percent. This apparent decline in spring sown oats is partly due to better wintering of the fall-sown crop, reducing the necessity for spring seeding.



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**PEACHES:** Peach production in prospect May 1 in the 10 Southern peach States was more than two and a half times as great as the very short 1943 crop, 71 percent as much as the large crop of 1942, and 84 percent of the average (1933-42) production. About 13,930,000 bushels now are expected from these 10 States compared with only 5,378,000 bushels last year and a 10-year (1933-42) average of 16,512,000 bushels.

Excellent early spring prospects were reduced materially by late March and early April frosts. While the frost injury is very spotted even within counties and among varieties, it was most serious in central Georgia, Alabama, and Oklahoma. Prospects, while irregular, are generally good in North Carolina but only fair in South Carolina and North Georgia. South Georgia lost most of the early varieties but Hileys and Elbertas came through in fair to good condition. Arkansas suffered severe damage in the Fayetteville area and substantial damage along Crowley Ridge, but prospects are good in the Clarksville and Nashville-Highland areas. Texas and Mississippi, although suffering material damage, still have prospects for production close to average and far above 1943. Prospects are good for the Northeastern States from Virginia northward and in Ohio and Michigan, but spotted and generally short in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States have good to excellent prospects. California Clingstones are 83 percent of normal compared with 68 percent on May 1, 1943, and a 10-year (1933-42) average condition of 80, while Freestones are reported at 85 percent of normal compared with 73 percent a year ago and the average of 78 percent.

**CHERRIES:** The 1944 California cherry crop is estimated at 29,200 tons, compared with 17,000 tons in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 23,290 tons. Indicated production of the Royal Ann variety is 14,300 tons, compared with 7,600 in 1943 and 13,000 tons in 1942. Hail storms on April 20 damaged cherries in some local areas but the tonnage lost was small. Present prospects point to good crops of both Royal Ann and shipping varieties. The very early varieties are now being harvested.

In Washington, the May 1 condition of both sweet and sour cherries was 89 percent. Last year the condition was 87 percent for sweet and 85 percent for sour varieties. In Oregon, the May 1 condition of sweet varieties was 80 percent, compared with 88 percent a year ago; sour varieties 91 percent, compared with 84 percent in 1943. The bloom was heavy in both Washington and Oregon cherry orchards, but occurred generally during a period of cool, rainy weather which was unfavorable for pollination, and which may reduce production from prospects indicated by May 1 condition. Carlot movement of sweet cherries from Washington and Oregon is expected to begin about the second week of June.

In most of the other important cherry-producing States, prospects are generally favorable for both sweet and sour cherries. Temperatures have been consistently low enough to retard bud development, and freeze damage to May 1 was negligible.

**CITRUS:** Record United States crops of oranges and grapefruit were produced in 1943-44. All oranges (excluding tangerines) are now estimated at 100,708,000 boxes -- 18 percent more than the record crop of last season. In Florida and California estimated production of early and midseason oranges is 46,468,000 boxes and of Valencias, 49,800,000 boxes -- 39 percent and 3 percent, respectively, more than the crops of last season. Tangerine production in Florida mounted to 3,600,000 boxes compared with 4,200,000 boxes in 1942-43. Total U.S. grapefruit production is now placed at 53,079,000 boxes--5 percent more than last year's crop, which was a record. California lemon production will total 12,800,000 boxes, according to indications on May 1--14 percent less than last season. The increase in estimated orange production occurred entirely in Florida Valencias, which are now coming to



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market in full volume. The spring weather has been generally favorable for development of the fruit and growers now expect the crop to exceed last year's record production. The increase in grapefruit production was likewise in Florida. Favorable weather and closer utilization of the fruit have increased the outturn over earlier prospects.

In Florida, the set of the new citrus crops appears to be good. The general condition of the groves is excellent and prospects appear favorable for the 1944-45 citrus crop. April weather in Texas was favorable for development of both fruit and trees. The fruit set has held well and appears to be more advanced than usual. By the first of May, however, moisture was becoming deficient and there was a serious shortage of irrigation water. In Arizona, foliage, color and growth indicate that citrus trees came through the winter in excellent shape. Because of continued cool weather, the current bloom was several weeks later than usual. However, bloom is heavy on all citrus trees. In California, bloom for the 1944-45 crop appears satisfactory.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of the 1944 early Irish potato crop in the 10 Southern States and California was 71 percent on May 1, compared with 78 percent on May 1, 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 77 percent. Condition this May 1 was the lowest since 1936. Compared with April 1, there was a decline of 2 points this year, whereas on the average there is no change during the period. Growing conditions have been especially unfavorable in commercial areas in these States.

Excessive rainfall and cold weather has delayed planting and retarded growth in most southern areas, but prospects are relatively worse in North Carolina, South Carolina, southern Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas than in other States. Louisiana is the only State in the group showing a better-than-average condition on May 1. In Oklahoma, condition is the same as the 1933-42 average, and in Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and California is 2 to 5 points below average.

Harvest of the Texas Lower Valley crop was completed the last week in April. Shipments from other Texas spring producing sections is expected to become general shortly after mid-May, and the main harvest probably will begin the latter part of May. In the Hastings area of Florida, digging was estimated to be 75 percent completed by May 1 and shipments were expected to be light after the first week in May. In Kern County, California, most of the badly frosted acreage was harvested by May 1 and digging was under way in fields where production is heavier. Fairly heavy daily shipments may be expected from this area during the next few weeks. Shipments from Louisiana started the latter part of April and should become heavy by May 15. In Alabama, digging was delayed and was just getting under way about May 1.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Except in the higher altitudes or northern slopes in the New England States the maple sugar and sirup making season was generally favorable. Longer than usual "runs" were reported and satisfactory production per tree was secured. In most areas it was difficult to obtain labor. As a result the number of trees tapped in 1944 was about 7 percent below that of 1943.

In the areas where drought was acute last fall, reports of record and near record production of sirup and sugar per tree were general. Totals of 619,000 pounds of maple sugar and 2,589,000 gallons of maple sirup were produced in 1944. The increase of about 7 percent over 1943 in sugar production as compared with only 1 percent increase for sirup was probably brought about by the relatively higher returns obtainable from sugar. Preliminary prices for sugar of 48.9 cents per pound and for sirup of \$3.06 per gallon compare with 45.3 cents and \$2.85 respectively in 1943.

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HAY: Condition of tame hay on May 1 was 83 percent compared with 81 a year ago and a 10 year May 1 average of 78. This year's May 1 condition is reported above the 10 year average in all States except Maine, Minnesota, Montana and California. A generally cold, wet spring has delayed the growth of hay in many parts of the country and has caused some difficulty in harvesting first cuttings of alfalfa in a few places. However, because of the abundance of surface moisture, indicated tame hay yields are quite generally good and, if farmers cut as many acres as they intended in March, the United States crop of tame hay could easily be as much as 85 million tons this year. The 1943 crop was 87 million tons and the 1933-42 average production 75 million. No information has yet been collected on the 1944 wild hay crop but the 10 year average production is 10 million tons.

Farmers' reports indicate the carryover of hay on farms on May 1 this year was about 10 million tons. This is half a million tons less than the 10 year average and 3 million less than the carryover a year ago. Small 1943 hay crops in some places contributed to the small farm stocks this spring, but the principal reasons for the present low supply of old hay are the increased numbers of livestock and the unusual feeding required by the late cold spring.

PASTURES: Farm pastures on May 1, although not so far advanced as in some recent years, appeared to offer prospects for good feed with the coming of warmer weather. Except in a few scattered areas soils are well supplied with moisture, but growth of feed in central and northern sections has been delayed by cool weather this spring, and the use of green feed by livestock has been limited in some areas by wet ground. On May 1 the condition of pastures, representing crop reporters' appraisal of feed available or in prospect, averaged 79 percent of normal, 1 point higher than on the same date last year and 5 points above the 1933-42 average for May 1. It was, however, lower than the condition at the same time in 1938, 1941 and 1942 when the growing season was further advanced by May 1.

During April, warmer weather in the South encouraged the growth of pasture feed, and general improvement in condition figures was reported from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward. In the North Central States from Iowa and Wisconsin eastward pastures were in good to excellent condition, being especially well supplied with moisture. Although growth in this area had been slowed by cool weather earlier in the spring, a warm week at the end of April brought considerable advancement in pasture development. In the North Atlantic States pasture prospects appeared good although little green feed was yet available.

May 1 pasture condition was poor in several areas, as indicated by the pasture map on the back page. In Minnesota, North Dakota, and part of Montana pastures have been delayed by cool weather and lack of moisture. In Southern and Western Texas the late March freeze and seriously subnormal April rainfall, together with high winds, have materially reduced the pasture and range feed usually available by this time. In Central California a dry, cool April caused further decline of pasture and range feed, with condition for the State as a whole the lowest for May 1 since 1931. Elsewhere in the West, pastures and range conditions were rather spotted, ranging from poor to very good.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States is estimated at 10.2 billion pounds for April. This represents a seasonal increase of 4 percent compared with the March production of 9.8 billion pounds but it is slightly lower than the April 1943 production and also lower than in April 1942. With these exceptions, however, it is the largest April production of record. The seasonal upswing was not quite as sharp this April as in 1942 and 1943 and it was also under average. The number of milk cows continues to be about 2 percent larger than a year earlier but the production per cow has been lower due to delayed pastures and unfavorable weather in most of the important dairy States. The cumulative production of milk during the first 4 months of 1944 (Jan.-April) totals 37.2 billion pounds or slightly more than the 37.1 billion pounds produced during those months last year.



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The May 1 flow of milk per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents, averaged 15.60 pounds compared with 14.50 pounds on April 1 and 16.12 pounds on May 1, 1943. In all geographic areas and in nearly all States production per cow increased seasonally during April. Compared with May 1 last year, however, production per cow was lower in all regions except the South Atlantic where it was about 3 percent larger. The decreases range from 1 percent in the Western States to 8 percent in the West North Central area where all States participated in the decline. Compared with the 10-year (1933-42) May 1 average, milk production per cow was higher in all regions except the West North Central States where it was slightly lower. The seasonal upswing was below average in all States of that area. In other areas increases ranged from 1 percent in the South Central to 10 percent in the South Atlantic.

The percentage of cows milked continues to be under a year earlier and on May 1 it averaged 71.0 percent compared with 68.1 percent on April 1 and 72.6 percent on May 1 last year. The increase in the percentage of cows milked was a little smaller than usual this April although there was some increase in all geographic divisions. Compared with May 1, 1943 the percentage milked was lower in all areas.

Incomplete data on grain and concentrates fed to milk cows, from the May 1 Special Dairy Survey, shows a mixed trend compared with a year earlier but in general feeding is heavier in the areas where pastures are retarded. Most of the New England States report heavier feeding than on May 1 last year and it is also heavier in many of West North Central, South Atlantic and Western States. Most of the East North Central area, New York and Pennsylvania report less grain fed.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,978,000,000 eggs in April, a record for the month -- 4 percent above April last year and 37 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. April egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country except in the West, where it was the highest since 1931. Increases in egg production above April last year were 2 percent in the West North Central and Western States, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, and 5 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Central States. The aggregate production for the first 4 months of this year was the highest of all time -- 9 percent higher than the previous record production for this period in 1943 and 56 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production during April was 16.8 eggs per layer, compared with 17.0 last year and 16.7 for the 10-year average. The number of eggs per layer during the first 4 months of this year was 54.3 eggs, compared with 52.4 eggs during the same period in 1943 and 47.0 for the 10-year average. The rate of lay for April was about the same as it was last year in the North Atlantic and Western States but from 1 to 2 percent below in all other parts of the country.

The rate of lay on May 1 was the lowest for that date during the last 4 years. It was about 1 percent loss than on May 1 last year and 3 percent below the record high of May 1, 1942.

There were 414,319,000 layers on farms during April -- an increase of 5 percent from April last year and 37 percent above the 10-year average. The number of layers in April was the highest of all time in all parts of the country except the West, where layers were about equal to the peak number in April 1930.

The number of layers that died or were culled from farm flocks during April was about 8 percent greater than during April 1943. Because of the larger number on hand April 1, 1944 than a year earlier, however, the relative decrease during April this year was only 3 percent greater than in April 1943.

There were 464,876,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 -- 1.4 percent less than a year ago, and 33 percent above the 10-year average. Young chickens reached new high levels for this date in the North Central States, with increases above the previous record levels of last year of 7 percent in the



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East North Central and 8 percent in the West North Central States. But these increases were more than offset by decreases in all other parts of the country of 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic and 16 percent in the West. The increases have taken place in the surplus feed producing areas where poultry raisers produce most of the feed for their flocks, while the decreases have taken place in the feed deficit areas where poultrymen have to depend mainly on feed shipped from other areas.

## CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North :Atlantic:	: E.North : Central:	: W.North : Central:	: South :Atlantic:	: South : Central:	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1933-42	37,953	71,656	89,512	40,957	82,933	26,332	349,143
1943	55,555	88,261	133,999	50,774	110,595	32,170	471,354
1944	50,191	94,143	145,147	47,872	100,521	27,602	464,876

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April were 20 percent below a year earlier but 58 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. During the month ending April 15 egg prices dropped 3.0 cents per dozen compared with a drop of 0.3 cents last year and a 10-year average seasonal increase of 0.2 cents for the month. The April 15 price was 27.1 cents per dozen, compared with 30.1 cents a month ago, 33.7 cents a year ago, and 17.2 cents for the 10-year average.

Farmers received 23.7 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-April compared with 24.6 cents a year ago and 14.6 cents for the 10-year average. During the month chicken prices dropped 0.1 cent compared with a seasonal increase of 1.1 cents last year and a 10-year average seasonal increase of 0.6 cents. Greatly increased marketings, especially of fowl, compared with a year ago, had a tendency to depress the average price.

Turkey prices on April 15 averaged 30.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.8 cents a year earlier, and 15.2 cents for the 10-year average. This is the highest April price in 12 years of record.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration increased about one percent during the month ending April 15 and on that date was 15 percent above a year earlier and 80 percent above the 10-year average. Feed prices are the highest since 1920, but 22 percent less than the 4-year (1917-20) average price. The chicken and egg feed ratios on April 15 were considerably more favorable than they were during the 1917-20 period.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Baby Chicks and Turkey Poults

Prices paid by farmers for all baby chicks in 1944 averaged \$15.00 per 100 compared with \$13.90 in 1943. These chick prices are a composite of straight-run chicks, sexed pullet chicks and sexed cockerel chicks. The straight-run chick price this year is \$13.30 per 100 compared with \$12.70 last year;



the sexed pullet price \$23.00 compared with \$21.30 last year; and the cockerel chick price \$6.67 compared with \$7.06 last year.

Of the chicks bought this year about 75 percent are expected to be straight-run, 21 percent sexed pullets and 4 percent cockerel chicks compared with a 1943 composite of 78 percent straight-run, 17 percent sexed pullets and 5 percent cockerel chicks.

Because of higher chick prices this year, higher prices of feed, and difficulty in obtaining feed, farmers are buying relatively more sexed pullet chicks and fewer straight-run and cockerel chicks. Last year cockerel chicks were in good demand, especially on the Pacific Coast, and very few were destroyed. However, a 20 percent increase in sexing this year has produced a surplus of white leghorn cockerel chicks which did not find a ready market and were sold at reduced prices or destroyed. This surplus reduced the cockerel chick price below that of last year although other classes of chicks brought higher prices. Straight-run chick prices are highest in the Pacific, New England and Mountain States, ranking in the order named. Sexed pullet chick prices are highest in the Pacific, Mountain and Middle Atlantic States. Cockerel chick prices are highest in the New England, South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States, where a large part of the commercial broiler chicks are produced and cockerel chicks are in fair demand.

Turkey poult prices paid by farmers this year will average about \$69.70 compared with \$56.30 in 1943, an increase of 24 percent. The highest poult prices were in the Mountain, Pacific and West North Central States where a larger proportion of the poults sold are the broad breasted type which bring highest prices. Poult prices this year have ranged from \$33.00 per 100 in Louisiana to \$85.00 in Utah. Practically all of the poults sold in Utah are the broad breasted type.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

May 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage				Yield per acre			Production		
	: Pct. not harv. : Left :				: : : :			: : : :		
	: for grain : for :				: Average: : Ind.: Average :			: : Ind.:		
	: Average: : harvest, :				: 1933-42: 1943: 1944:			: 1933-42 : 1943 : 1944		
	1933-42	1943	1944	1944						
	Percent		Thous. A.		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	3.4	9.5	3.5	353	23.0	18.0	22.0	6,517	4,482	7,766
N.J.	14.8	25.8	19.0	62	22.2	20.0	22.5	1,234	920	1,395
Pa.	2.7	1.9	3.0	926	19.6	17.0	19.0	18,400	13,277	17,594
Ohio	3.0	5.0	1.5	2,044	20.3	16.5	21.5	41,934	26,433	43,946
Ind.	4.3	4.8	3.0	1,267	17.0	16.0	20.0	28,047	15,184	25,340
Ill.	5.7	15.5	6.0	1,292	17.8	16.5	19.5	34,144	16,665	25,194
Mich.	2.2	2.4	1.0	940	20.3	17.0	23.0	16,396	11,084	21,620
Wis.	10.2	3.2	3.5	33	17.0	19.5	18.0	668	585	594
Minn.	13.7	20.0	17.0	136	17.8	18.5	17.5	3,146	2,072	2,380
Iowa	13.1	15.8	10.0	144	18.3	21.0	19.0	6,401	2,919	2,736
Mo.	8.9	23.4	9.0	1,560	14.4	13.0	14.5	26,851	12,649	22,620
S.Dak.	43.3	30.7	15.0	230	11.0	11.5	14.5	1,394	1,898	3,335
Nebr.	21.3	5.3	20.0	3,026	14.0	21.0	13.0	39,360	60,165	39,338
Kans.	26.3	5.4	18.0	10,915	12.3	14.2	14.5	125,965	144,201	158,268
Del.	3.6	5.1	4.5	65	18.4	18.0	20.0	1,364	1,008	1,300
Md.	3.2	4.9	3.0	369	19.2	17.0	21.5	7,634	4,913	7,934
Va.	4.5	6.4	3.0	557	14.3	13.0	16.0	8,081	5,863	8,912
W.Va.	14.1	29.7	18.0	104	14.8	13.5	16.0	1,952	1,053	1,664
N.C.	5.0	11.1	6.0	565	12.4	12.5	15.0	5,952	5,812	8,475
S.C.	2.9	4.7	2.5	310	10.4	11.5	12.0	2,050	3,002	3,720
Ga.	6.8	8.1	8.0	207	9.5	11.0	11.5	1,718	2,123	2,380
Ky.	12.5	23.7	14.0	408	14.2	13.5	15.5	5,992	3,902	6,324
Tenn.	5.5	8.5	6.0	462	11.9	12.0	14.0	4,901	4,116	6,468
Ala.	11.0	14.3	18.0	14	10.8	11.5	12.0	77	138	168
Miss.	---	33.3	28.0	18	---	28.0	29.0	---	224	522
Ark.	26.3	28.0	44.0	29	9.6	11.0	11.0	530	198	319
Okla.	17.9	12.2	10.0	4,617	12.0	9.5	14.0	48,419	31,711	64,638
Tex.	36.9	7.1	12.0	4,073	9.7	11.0	13.0	28,195	36,366	52,949
Mont.	18.3	33.6	20.0	1,159	15.7	23.0	16.0	15,785	21,919	18,544
Idaho	10.5	9.8	8.0	622	22.6	24.0	25.0	13,862	12,192	15,550
Wyo.	35.8	11.5	20.0	148	12.7	16.0	14.0	1,298	2,224	2,072
Colo.	39.9	4.3	28.0	1,061	13.5	22.9	12.5	10,427	29,381	13,262
N.Mex.	44.0	29.1	50.0	204	9.8	9.0	10.0	2,040	2,079	2,040
Ariz.	3.4	12.0	13.0	30	22.1	21.0	22.0	890	462	660
Utah	7.7	7.6	4.0	212	17.8	20.5	20.0	3,155	3,239	4,240
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	27.7	30.0	28.0	101	150	168
Wash.	20.7	33.9	8.0	1,519	25.9	26.5	27.0	28,954	23,691	41,013
Oreg.	20.7	14.8	9.0	730	21.2	27.5	24.5	12,542	12,870	17,885
Calif.	11.5	8.2	8.0	526	18.0	18.5	17.0	14,246	8,436	8,942
U.S.	19.5	10.3	13.1	40,943	15.0	15.6	16.2	570,675	529,606	662,275



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

May 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## RYE

Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
Harvested	Left for:		Indicated			Indicated		
State: Average :	harvest	Average :	May 1, 1944	Average :		May 1,		
: 1933-42 :	1943	: for grain: 1933-42 :	1943 :	1944 :	1933-42 :	1943 :	1944	
:	:	: in 1944 :	:	:	:	:	:	

	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	22	15	19	16.8	16.0	17.5	360	240	332
N.J.	19	13	15	17.1	16.0	16.0	330	208	240
Pa.	78	48	43	14.3	13.0	14.5	1,100	624	624
Ohio	70	76	42	15.6	15.0	16.0	1,110	1,140	672
Ind.	133	118	117	12.5	12.0	13.5	1,661	1,416	1,580
Ill.	82	62	70	12.3	11.0	13.5	1,016	682	945
Mich.	120	65	80	12.5	11.5	13.0	1,468	748	1,040
Wis.	230	109	100	11.3	10.5	11.0	2,648	1,144	1,100
Minn.	386	123	133	13.3	12.5	12.0	5,322	1,538	1,596
Iowa	75	13	17	14.7	15.5	15.0	1,193	202	255
Mo.	41	55	84	11.2	11.0	12.0	461	605	1,008
N. Dak.	706	349	255	10.6	11.5	11.5	8,302	4,014	2,932
S. Dak.	495	522	455	10.7	10.0	13.0	6,305	5,220	5,913
Nebr.	328	421	388	10.0	12.0	10.5	3,486	5,052	4,074
Kans.	64	129	101	10.5	10.5	10.5	688	1,354	1,060
Del.	8	11	15	12.6	13.5	13.5	109	148	202
Md.	17	21	20	13.6	13.0	14.0	235	273	280
Va.	47	39	49	11.6	11.0	13.5	540	429	662
W.Va.	8	4	6	11.6	11.0	12.0	91	44	72
N.C.	58	35	38	8.5	9.0	9.5	478	315	361
S.C.	16	25	26	8.4	8.5	8.5	141	212	221
Ga.	21	19	20	6.6	8.0	8.0	141	152	160
Ky.	15	22	34	11.5	12.0	13.0	176	264	442
Tenn.	37	34	40	8.6	9.0	9.0	331	306	360
Okla.	67	138	125	8.2	6.5	9.5	603	897	1,188
Tex.	10	25	20	9.8	7.0	10.0	102	175	200
Mont.	40	29	22	10.5	15.0	11.0	441	435	242
Idaho	6	8	6	13.4	15.0	16.0	85	120	96
Wyo.	20	26	17	7.6	10.0	8.5	160	260	144
Colo.	50	126	85	8.3	10.5	8.5	466	1,323	722
N.Mex.	1/6	15	8	1/10.2	9.0	10.0	1/66	135	80
Utah	3	6	9	9.0	8.5	10.0	32	51	90
Wash.	21	30	21	10.2	13.0	11.0	224	390	231
Oreg.	36	36	36	13.0	15.0	13.5	469	540	486
Calif.	9	10	9	12.5	12.5	11.0	115	125	99
U.S.	3,344	2,777	2,525	11.7	11.1	11.8	40,446	30,781	29,711

1/ Short-time average

## OATS

State	Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in -					
				Spring oats			Fall or winter oats		
	Average :	1943	1944	Average :	1943	1944	Average :	1943	1944
	: 1933-42 :			: 1933-42 :			: 1933-42 :		

## PERCENT

N.C.	1/80	74	83	1/53	37	40	1/47	63	60
S.C.	75	77	81	18	12	14	82	88	86
Ga.	76	77	82	16	13	10	84	87	90
Fla.	73	71	87	42	40	35	58	60	65
Ala.	77	77	84	37	17	19	63	83	81
Miss.	76	78	83	24	18	10	76	82	90
Ark.	76	73	78	65	51	52	35	49	48
La.	76	78	85	16	5	5	84	95	95
Okla.	69	60	71	91	93	93	9	7	7
Tex.	62	50	64	48	44	29	52	56	71
10 States	68	63	74	55	45	40	45	55	60

1/ Short-time average.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

May 1, 1944

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

State	ALL HAY			TAME HAY			PASTURE		
	Stocks on farms May 1			Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Maine	94	135	112	87	92	83	83	89	80
N.H.	37	69	50	87	85	88	83	78	80
Vt.	81	140	96	88	91	88	86	84	86
Mass.	45	76	51	87	89	93	85	85	89
R.I.	4	6	4	85	87	93	78	78	87
Conn.	41	40	29	86	87	85	83	76	84
N.Y.	520	717	686	79	80	83	78	76	80
N.J.	57	54	49	80	80	85	78	78	83
Pa.	383	429	410	80	80	86	78	76	83
Ohio	371	348	316	78	76	88	75	74	85
Ind.	352	313	306	78	75	87	77	74	84
Ill.	500	489	335	78	73	88	77	74	85
Mich.	423	553	384	80	85	86	74	78	83
Wis.	649	1,148	716	80	88	83	77	84	82
Minn.	684	683	485	76	82	75	72	77	74
Iowa	576	886	618	76	76	87	76	80	86
Mo.	384	549	378	75	80	84	75	78	79
N.Dak.	324	554	372	63	77	74	58	76	68
S.Dak.	285	842	279	67	78	84	64	74	80
Nebr.	426	647	294	73	80	82	67	79	74
Kans.	172	270	146	72	80	83	64	82	77
Del.	11	16	11	80	75	81	78	69	81
Md.	70	67	49	78	78	80	76	75	82
Va.	160	226	157	78	80	86	76	76	86
W.Va.	80	86	89	78	76	86	74	70	84
N.C.	201	237	218	78	75	86	77	73	85
S.C.	98	131	115	68	70	76	70	70	80
Ga.	142	196	233	70	77	77	76	74	84
Fla.	15	23	22	71	75	82	76	72	86
Ky.	275	270	282	79	79	85	77	73	83
Tenn.	369	404	292	76	78	85	75	76	86
Ala.	177	213	261	70	74	78	76	79	84
Miss.	187	237	151	71	74	74	77	75	82
Ark.	206	246	128	76	76	76	80	78	82
La.	41	42	36	75	75	80	79	80	83
Okla.	135	159	99	70	70	77	68	77	77
Tex.	200	195	184	69	74	69	74	77	74
Mont.	360	469	575	81	84	79	74	84	73
Idaho	233	115	198	88	84	90	84	86	81
Wyo.	180	196	100	84	88	90	80	92	83
Colo.	245	341	154	83	89	85	70	89	76
N.Mex.	46	45	20	80	80	78	70	70	71
Ariz.	44	24	47	87	89	87	87	74	79
Utah	84	106	69	84	88	89	81	86	81
Nev.	69	51	23	85	85	89	86	84	72
Wash.	168	59	164	85	84	87	81	79	83
Oreg.	224	102	210	85	89	87	82	85	83
Calif.	362	204	281	84	90	75	84	92	61
U.S.	10,789	13,408	10,284	78	81	83	74	78	79



# CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Production 1/			
and	Average	1941	1942	Indicated
State	1932-41			1943
T h o u s a n d      B o x e s				
ORANGES:				
California, all	40,508	52,155	44,296	51,268
Navels and misc. 2/	16,731	21,974	14,241	20,468
Valencias	23,777	30,181	30,055	30,800
Florida, all	21,620	27,200	37,200	45,000
Early and midseason	3/13,228	15,200	19,100	26,000
Valencias	3/ 9,183	12,000	18,100	19,000
Texas, all 2/	1,630	2,850	2,550	3,300
Arizona, all 2/	350	660	730	900
Louisiana, all 2/	266	192	340	240
5 States 4/	64,374	83,057	85,116	100,708
TANGERINES:				
Florida	2,390	2,100	4,200	3,600
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:				
5 States 4/	66,764	85,157	89,316	104,308

<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>				
Florida, all	16,490	19,200	27,300	28,500
Seedless.	3/ 5,850	7,700	10,300	13,000
Other	3/11,183	11,500	17,000	15,500
Texas, all	8,785	14,500	17,510	17,500
Arizona, all	2,023	3,580	2,600	3,900
California, all	2,012	3,181	3,071	3,179
Desert Valleys	900	1,343	1,254	1,316
Other	1,112	1,838	1,817	1,863
4 States 4/	29,310	40,261	50,481	53,079

<b>LEMONS:</b>				
California 4/	10,146	11,720	14,940	12,800

<b>LIMES:</b>				
Florida 4/	75	175	190	225

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80.

# PEACHES

State	Condition May 1				Production 1/			
	Average: 1933-42:	1942	1943	1944	Average: 1933-42:	1942	1943	Indicated May 1, 1944
	P e r c e n t				T h o u s a n d      B u s h e l s			
N.C.	61	71	11	47	2,074	2,463	252	2,052
S.C.	64	72	21	27	2,121	3,500	392	2,100
Ga.	64	76	31	51	5,382	2/6,177	1,593	3,780
Fla.	65	75	53	74	82	123	66	126
Ala.	62	72	42	40	1,539	1,595	649	900
Miss.	63	73	46	60	912	974	476	884
Ark.	53	68	25	50	2,080	2,337	738	2,100
La.	63	71	44	69	304	335	176	354
Okla.	42	67	21	15	476	477	136	154
Tex.	52	61	39	42	1,543	1,610	900	1,480
10 States	60	71	27	43	16,512	19,591	5,378	13,930

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/Includes 250,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

May 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CONDITION MAY 1, OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop	: Condition May 1			Crop	: Condition May 1		
and	:Average:			and	:Average:		
State	:1933-42:	1943	: 1944	State	:1933-42:	1943	: 1944
	P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t		
PEACHES:				CHERRIES:			
California, all	79	70	84	Washington	--	87	89
Clingstone	80	68	83	Oregon	--	88	81
Freestone	78	73	85	California	63	53	1/78
PEARS:				OTHER CROPS:			
California, all	76	87	73	California:			
Bartlett	--	88	72	Apples, com-			
Other	--	80	77	mercial crop	76	82	75
GRAPES:				Plums	71	72	74
California, all	82	87	86	Prunes	66	71	73
Wine varieties	84	85	85	Apricots	59	30	85
Table varieties	84	85	88	Almonds	54	54	58
Raisin varieties	81	89	85	Walnuts	78	81	88
				Florida:			
				Avocados	63	64	76
				Blueberries	78	71	88

1/1944 cherry production in California indicated to be 29,200 tons as of May 1, compared with 17,000 tons produced in 1943 and 33,000 tons in 1942.

## EARLY POTATOES 1/

State				State			
		Condition May 1				Condition May 1	
		:Average:				:Average:	
		:1933-42: 1943 : 1944 :				:1933-42: 1943 : 1944 :	
		P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t	
N.C.	81	70	70	La.	75	87	77
S.C.	78	68	50	Okla.	74	82	74
Ga.	77	73	66	Tex.	71	76	68
Fla.	73	65	68	Calif.	88	92	84
Ala.	78	80	66				
Miss.	76	79	74	ll States	77	78	71
Ark.	77	79	69				

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

## MAPLE PRODUCTS

State				State			
		Trees tapped				Sugar made 1/	
		:Average:				:Average:	
		:1933-42: 1943 : 1944 :				:1933-42: 1943 : 1944 :	
		Thousand trees				Thousand gallons	
Maine	165	131	118	10	7	6	24
N.H.	328	239	232	45	22	17	65
Vt.	4,773	3,800	3,458	301	354	366	1,036
Mass.	218	198	184	48	26	38	57
N.Y.	3,142	2,893	2,719	228	124	131	742
Pa.	562	375	364	63	27	28	167
Ohio	1,001	786	747	9	2	2	280
Mich.	488	542	515	18	6	6	109
Wis.	330	283	283	4	2	3	77
Md.	49	34	31	13	8	22	23
10 States	11,057	9,281	8,651	758	578	619	2,579

1/ Does not include maple products produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.



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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

as of  
May 1, 1944

## TOBACCO BY STATES, 1942 AND 1943 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	5,500	5,200	1,641	1,588	9,024	8,258
Conn.	15,000	14,300	1,312	1,414	19,680	20,221
N.Y.	1,000	600	1,475	1,325	1,475	795
Pa.	33,900	31,700	1,242	1,262	42,120	40,014
Ohio	21,900	20,300	1,098	1,000	24,056	20,308
Ind.	8,100	9,900	1,096	1,024	8,880	10,138
Wis.	19,200	17,800	1,521	1,525	29,200	27,145
Minn.	600	500	1,200	1,200	720	600
Mo.	5,100	5,600	1,000	1,050	5,100	5,880
Kans.	200	200	950	925	190	185
Md.	38,000	32,600	740	540	28,120	17,604
Va.	107,100	114,900	972	952	104,150	109,416
W.Va.	2,400	2,800	935	965	2,244	2,702
N.C.	545,600	588,500	1,053	939	574,400	552,612
S.C.	90,000	92,000	1,075	940	96,750	86,480
Ga.	69,400	69,800	860	912	59,710	63,657
Fla.	16,400	16,400	901	909	14,778	14,910
Ky.	308,700	331,600	967	970	298,495	321,765
Tenn.	88,600	94,000	1,008	1,030	89,340	96,830
Ala.	300	300	717	883	215	265
La.	200	300	350	500	70	150
U.S.	1,377,200	1,449,300	1,023	966	1,408,717	1,399,935

State	Season average price per pound		Value of production	
	received by farmers		1942	1943
	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	36.5	50.7	3,297	4,188
Conn.	57.0	73.4	11,209	14,837
N.Y.	13.5	19.0	199	151
Pa.	13.7	18.6	5,775	7,455
Ohio	26.8	34.4	6,457	6,976
Ind.	39.5	45.5	3,510	4,608
Wis.	16.4	24.0	4,792	6,522
Minn.	13.0	21.0	94	126
Mo.	40.3	48.7	2,055	2,864
Kans.	38.0	47.0	72	87
Md.	56.5	52.0	15,888	9,154
Va.	38.4	40.6	39,996	44,415
W.Va.	40.3	45.2	904	1,221
N.C.	39.1	40.6	224,749	224,176
S.C.	37.4	38.9	36,184	33,641
Ga.	30.9	39.9	18,476	25,423
Fla.	46.1	61.7	6,808	9,203
Ky.	36.9	41.6	110,128	133,738
Tenn.	32.3	39.5	28,883	38,276
Ala.	29.3	42.3	63	112
La.	30.0	40.0	21	60
U.S.	36.9	40.5	519,560	567,233



## CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1944

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1942 and 1943 (Revised)

May 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers:		Value of production	
		1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Thousand pounds											
Cents											
Thousand dollars											
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Virginia	11	82,000	90,000	950	945	77,900	85,050	41.8	41.1	32,562	34,956
North Carolina	11	212,000	230,000	950	865	201,400	198,950	41.2	40.8	82,977	81,172
Total Old Belt	11	294,000	320,000	950	888	279,300	284,000	41.4	40.9	115,539	116,128
Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	266,000	285,000	1,110	990	295,260	282,150	37.9	40.3	111,904	113,706
North Carolina	13	61,000	65,000	1,150	940	70,150	61,100	38.0	39.6	26,657	24,196
South Carolina	13	90,000	92,000	1,075	940	96,750	86,480	37.4	38.9	36,184	33,641
Total South Carolina Belt	13	151,000	157,000	1,105	940	166,900	147,580	37.7	39.2	62,841	57,837
Georgia	14	69,500	69,000	860	910	58,910	62,790	30.2	38.6	17,791	24,237
Florida	14	13,000	13,600	860	870	11,180	11,832	32.3	40.8	3,611	4,827
Alabama	14	200	200	700	900	140	180	26.0	40.0	36	72
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	81,700	82,800	860	903	70,230	74,802	30.5	39.0	21,438	29,136
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	792,700	844,800	1,024	933	811,690	788,532	38.4	40.2	311,722	316,807
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	13,600	12,200	975	800	13,260	9,760	17.5	27.6	2,320	2,694
Kentucky	22	14,500	14,000	940	950	13,630	13,300	17.7	21.8	2,413	2,899
Tennessee	22	26,000	25,000	1,025	995	26,650	24,875	16.0	23.4	4,797	5,821
Total H'ville & C'ville Belt	22	40,500	39,000	995	979	40,280	38,175	17.9	22.8	7,210	8,720
Kentucky	23	15,500	15,000	960	960	14,880	14,400	15.0	22.1	2,232	3,182
Tennessee	23	3,000	2,500	970	950	2,910	2,375	14.6	21.8	425	518
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	18,500	17,500	962	959	17,790	16,775	14.9	22.1	2,657	3,700
Total Henderson Stem. Belt (Ky.)	24	200	100	900	900	180	90	12.4	22.4	22	20
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	72,800	68,800	982	942	71,510	64,800	17.1	23.4	12,209	15,134
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	12,100	13,500	1,000	925	12,100	12,488	42.0	44.4	5,082	5,545
Indiana	31	7,900	9,700	1,100	1,025	8,690	9,942	40.1	46.0	3,485	4,573
Missouri	31	5,100	5,600	1,000	1,050	5,100	5,880	40.3	48.7	2,055	2,864
Kansas	31	200	200	950	925	190	185	38.0	47.0	72	87
Virginia	31	8,800	10,000	1,200	1,250	10,560	12,500	43.2	48.3	4,562	6,038
West Virginia	31	2,400	2,800	935	965	2,244	2,702	40.3	45.2	904	1,221
North Carolina	31	6,600	8,500	1,150	1,225	7,590	10,412	42.3	49.0	3,211	5,102
Kentucky	31	251,000	278,000	960	970	240,960	269,660	42.0	44.9	101,203	121,077
Tennessee	31	56,000	63,000	1,000	1,050	56,000	66,150	41.3	47.0	23,128	31,090
Alabama	31	100	100	750	850	75	85	36.5	47.0	27	40
Total Burley Belt	31	350,200	391,400	981	996	343,509	390,004	41.8	45.5	143,729	177,637
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,000	32,600	740	540	28,120	17,604	56.5	52.0	15,888	9,154
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	388,200	424,000	957	961	371,629	407,608	43.0	45.8	159,617	186,791
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	200	200	950	980	190	196	13.0	18.0	25	35
Kentucky	35	13,000	13,000	1,070	1,030	13,910	13,390	15.9	25.0	2,212	3,348
Tennessee	35	3,600	3,500	1,050	980	3,780	3,430	14.1	24.7	533	847
Total One Sucker	35	16,800	16,700	1,064	1,019	17,880	17,016	15.5	24.9	2,770	4,230
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	14,500	11,500	1,030	950	14,935	10,925	13.7	29.4	2,046	3,212
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,700	2,700	900	780	2,430	2,106	22.7	34.5	552	727
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	34,000	30,900	1,037	972	35,245	30,047	15.2	27.2	5,368	8,169



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -- BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS -- WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 10, 1944

CROP REPORT  
as of  
May 1, 1944

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1942 and 1943 (Revised) -- Continued

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

May 1, 1944											
Class and type	Type: No.	Acreage		Yield		Production		Season av. price per lb.		Value of production	
		harvested		per acre		1942 : 1943		received by farmers		1942 : 1943	
		1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Pounds											
Acres											
Thousand pounds											
Cents											
Thousand dollars											
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	33,600	31,400	1,240	1,260	41,664	39,564	13.7	18.6	5,708	7,359
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	9,800	6,800	1,220	1,150	11,956	7,820	11.5	18.3	1,375	1,431
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	43,400	38,200	1,235	1,240	53,620	47,384	13.2	18.6	7,083	8,790
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,600	1,670	160	167	25.0	40.0	40	67
Connecticut	51	6,700	6,300	1,520	1,670	10,184	10,521	26.0	40.0	2,648	4,208
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	6,800	6,400	1,521	1,670	10,344	10,688	26.0	40.0	2,688	4,275
Massachusetts	52	4,600	4,300	1,760	1,690	8,096	7,267	26.0	38.0	2,105	2,761
Connecticut	52	3,000	2,500	1,540	1,680	4,620	4,200	27.0	37.0	1,247	1,554
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,600	6,800	1,673	1,686	12,716	11,467	26.4	37.6	3,352	4,315
New York	53	1,000	600	1,475	1,325	1,475	795	13.5	19.0	199	151
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,520	1,500	456	450	14.6	21.4	67	96
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,300	900	1,485	1,383	1,931	1,245	13.8	19.8	266	247
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	9,200	8,900	1,500	1,500	13,800	13,350	16.2	22.5	2,236	3,004
Wisconsin	55	10,000	8,900	1,540	1,550	15,400	13,795	16.6	25.5	2,556	3,518
Minnesota	55	600	500	1,200	1,200	720	600	13.0	21.0	94	126
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,600	9,400	1,521	1,531	16,120	14,395	16.4	25.3	2,650	3,644
Georgia	56	200	100	850	830	170	83	17.4	22.0	30	18
Florida	56	600	200	1,050	830	630	166	17.4	22.0	110	37
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	800	300	1,000	830	800	249	17.4	22.0	140	55
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	36,300	32,700	1,535	1,572	55,711	51,394	20.3	30.2	11,332	15,540
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	800	800	960	1,030	768	824	150.0	165.0	1,152	1,360
Connecticut	61	5,300	5,500	920	1,000	4,876	5,500	150.0	165.0	7,314	9,075
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	6,100	6,300	925	1,004	5,644	6,324	150.0	165.0	8,466	10,435
Georgia	62	700	700	900	1,120	630	784	104.0	149.0	655	1,168
Florida	62	2,800	2,600	1,060	1,120	2,968	2,912	104.0	149.0	3,087	4,339
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,500	3,300	1,028	1,120	3,598	3,696	104.0	149.0	3,742	5,507
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,600	9,600	963	1,044	9,242	10,020	132.1	159.1	12,208	15,942
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	89,300	80,500	1,328	1,352	118,573	108,798	25.8	37.0	30,623	40,272
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Louisiana Perique	72	200	300	350	500	70	150	30.0	40.0	21	60
United States	All	1,377,200	1,449,300	1,023	966	1,408,717	1,399,935	36.9	40.5	519,560	567,233



SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)									
State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		
	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943
	:1932-41:			:1932-41:			:1932-41:		
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Short tons		
Ohio	44	51	21	39	48	12	8.3	12.4	6.0
Mich.	124	138	60	113	112	48	8.5	9.8	6.2
Nebr.	73	86	52	67	80	49	12.7	11.6	11.6
Mont.	71	80	60	67	75	57	12.4	12.2	10.2
Idaho	64	82	49	59	78	42	12.7	13.3	15.5
Wyo.	49	49	26	45	43	25	12.3	10.5	10.8
Colo.	169	195	139	156	180	133	12.7	12.1	12.2
Utah	52	48	34	48	45	32	12.7	12.4	15.6
Calif.	142	183	84	134	169	70	14.4	13.7	15.2
Other States	115	136	92	106	124	80	9.7	12.5	11.2
U.S.	902	1,048	617	833	954	548	11.8	12.2	11.9

State	Production			Season av. price per:		Value of		
				ton rec. by farmers <sup>1/</sup>		production		
	Average:	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	
	:1932-41:							
	Thous. short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars		
Ohio	317	595	72	6.74	9.34	4,010	672	
Mich	960	1,098	298	7.49	9.61	8,224	2,864	
Nebr.	854	930	568	6.04	8.36	5,617	4,748	
Mont.	828	915	581	7.30	9.24	6,680	5,368	
Idaho	771	1,076	651	7.04	8.04	7,575	5,234	
Wyo.	558	451	270	6.47	8.65	2,918	2,336	
Colo.	1,961	2,178	1,623	6.46	8.41	14,070	13,649	
Utah	616	556	499	7.01	8.03	3,898	4,007	
Calif.	1,941	2,323	1,064	7.37	10.38	17,121	11,044	
Other States	1,028	1,552	896	6.47	8.59	10,043	7,697	
U.S.	9,834	11,674	6,522	6.87	8.83	80,156	57,619	

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$2.41 per ton in 1942 and \$2.55 in 1943. The 1943 prices include special price support payments of approximately \$1.53 per ton.

BEET SUGAR				SUGAR BEET PULP			
State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			Item	PRODUCTION		
	Average:	1942	1943		Average:	1942	1943
	:1932-41:				:1932-41:		
	Thous. Short tons				Thous. Short tons		
Ohio	37	54	11	Molasses			
Mich.	144	172	50	Pulp	160	151	84
Nebr.	110	104	74	Dried pulp	98	138	77
Mont.	119	141	104	Moist pulp	1,560	1,688	1,063
Idaho	107	145	74				
Wyo.	92	62	28				
Colo.	307	321	243				
Utah	90	82	65				
Calif.	316	347	161				
Other States	130	185	123				
U.S.	1,452	1,613	933				

<sup>1/</sup> Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

May 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

	:			For sugar				
	:	<u>Acreage harvested</u>		:	<u>Yield of cane per acre</u>			
State	:	Average	:	1942	:	Average	:	1942
	:	1932-41	:		:	1932-41	:	1943
	:	<u>Thousand acres</u>		:	<u>Short tons</u>		:	
La.		229.8		270		17.3		17.6
				267				20.2
Fla.		19.5		21.4		33.0		30.3
				26.0				25.5
Total		249.3		291.4		18.6		18.5
				293.0				20.7

		For sugar					
Production		Season av. price per short:				Value of	
		ton rec. by farmers $\frac{1}{-}$				production	
State	Average:	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	1932-41:						
Thousand short tons		Dollars				Thousand dollars	
La.	4,042	4,752	5,393	4.35	$2\frac{3}{4}$ .70	20,671	25,347
Fla.	644	648	663	4.74	4.75	3,072	3,149
Total	4,686	5,400	6,056	4.40	4.71	23,743	28,496

			For seed					
: Acreage harvested			: Yield of cane per acre			: Production		
State	Average:	1942 : 1943	Average:	1942 : 1943	Average:	1942 : 1943		
	: 1932-41:	:	: 1932-41:	:	: 1932-41:	:		
Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	23.3	25 22	17.2	17.0 19.7	394	425 433		
Fla.	.7	.5 .8	35.6	30.0 25.8	25	15 21		
Total	24.0	25.5 22.8	17.8	17.3 19.9	419	440 454		

<u>For sugar and seed</u>						
		<u>Acreage harvested</u>		<u>Yield of cane per acre</u>		
State	Average	1942	1943	Average	1942	1943
	1932-41			1932-41		
		<u>Thousand acres</u>		<u>Short tons</u>		
La.	253.1	295	289	17.3	17.5	20.2
Fla.	20.2	21.9	26.8	33.0	30.3	25.5
Total	273.3	316.9	315.8	18.5	18.4	20.6

		<u>For sugar and seed</u>					
State	Production	Season av. price per short:		Value of			
		ton rec. by farmers <u>1/</u>		production			
	Average:	1942	1943	1942	1943		
	1932-41:						
	<u>Thousand short tons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Thousand dollars</u>			
La.	4,436	5,177	5,826	4.35	2/4.70	22,520	27,382
Fla.	669	663	684	4.74	4.75	3,143	3,249
Total	5,105	5,840	6,510	4.39	4.71	25,663	30,631

<u>Products of cane ground for sugar</u>									
		Sugar per ton of cane		Sugar produced,		Molasses <sup>3/</sup> including			
		96° equivalent		96° equivalent		blackstrap			
State	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943
	:1932-41:			:1932-41:			:1932-41:		
	<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand short tons</u>			<u>Thousand gallons</u>		
La.	162	168	161	329	400	434	25,917	30,233	39,774
Fla.	135	185	193	61	60	64	3,964	4,100	4,100
Total	166	170	164	390	460	498	29,881	34,333	43,874

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$1.18 per ton in 1942 and \$1.19 in 1943. 2/ Includes crop assistance payments of approximately \$0.35 per ton. 3/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

May 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1933-42 Average, 1943, and 1944

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita			
	Average	1943	1944	1944	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1933-42	1943	1944
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
March	8,589	9,734	9,780	100	2.14	2.31	2.29
April	9,140	10,245	10,230	100	2.35	2.51	2.47
Jan.-April, Incl.	32,873	37,132	37,228	100.3	2.11	2.28	2.23

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	May 1			State and Division	May 1		
	Average	1943	1944		Average	1943	1944
	1933-42	1943	1944		1933-42	1943	1944
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	14.4	15.1	16.0	Md.	15.4	15.5	16.6
N.H.	14.7	15.3	16.3	Va.	11.2	12.3	12.2
Vt.	16.3	17.4	18.2	W.Va.	10.6	10.2	10.7
Mass.	18.7	18.2	17.6	N.C.	11.5	12.0	12.2
Conn.	18.2	18.5	19.0	S.C.	10.0	10.7	10.6
N.Y.	19.7	21.1	20.3	Ga.	9.1	9.4	8.9
N.J.	20.9	21.9	20.7	S. ATL.	11.14	11.91	12.30
Pa.	18.4	19.6	18.8	Ky.	11.6	11.5	11.7
N. ATL.	18.57	19.72	18.97	Tenn.	10.6	11.5	12.1
Ohio	16.4	16.9	16.1	Ala.	8.9	9.1	9.2
Ind.	15.5	15.6	15.3	Miss.	7.9	8.2	8.7
Ill.	16.2	17.1	17.1	Ark.	9.7	9.2	9.0
Mich.	18.5	19.7	18.7	Okla.	12.4	12.2	11.8
Wis.	18.8	20.5	20.5	Tex.	10.3	10.2	9.8
E.N.CENT.	17.50	18.64	18.37	S. CENT.	10.37	10.66	10.45
Minn.	18.0	18.6	18.2	Mont.	15.2	17.9	16.5
Iowa	16.0	17.4	16.8	Idaho	18.6	19.0	18.6
Mo.	11.6	11.9	11.2	Wyo.	13.5	17.3	15.1
N.Dak.	13.7	16.2	14.4	Colo.	14.8	18.0	14.6
S.Dak.	12.7	14.1	12.9	Wash.	20.1	19.8	21.0
Nebr.	15.0	16.9	14.6	Oreg.	19.3	19.9	19.1
Kans.	15.7	16.8	14.6	Calif.	21.3	22.4	22.0
W.N.CENT.	14.95	16.23	14.92	WEST.	17.65	19.46	19.33
				U. S.	15.07	16.12	15.60

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

May 1, 1944

## APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April		100 layers		During April : Jan.-Apr., Incl.			
Division:	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	2,080	1,958	1,899	1,890	39	37	146	151
N.H.	1,674	1,874	1,860	1,866	31	35	119	141
Vt.	896	926	1,935	1,956	17	18	62	68
Mass.	4,301	4,385	1,884	1,875	81	82	308	333
R.I.	385	422	1,908	1,899	7	8	28	30
Conn.	2,346	2,534	1,812	1,839	43	47	162	182
N.Y.	12,543	12,514	1,752	1,800	220	225	781	870
N.J.	6,006	6,436	1,698	1,680	102	108	366	404
Pa.	16,236	17,774	1,773	1,758	289	312	1,038	1,119
N.ATL.	46,517	48,823	1,782	1,786	829	872	3,010	3,298
Ohio	17,950	19,355	1,758	1,746	316	338	1,062	1,178
Ind.	13,582	13,498	1,854	1,836	252	248	803	844
Ill.	19,993	21,102	1,713	1,692	342	357	1,056	1,195
Mich.	10,443	11,526	1,698	1,710	177	197	599	700
Wis.	14,678	16,234	1,665	1,620	244	263	843	955
E.N.CENT.	76,646	81,715	1,737	1,717	1,331	1,403	4,368	4,872
Minn.	23,816	24,770	1,692	1,716	403	425	1,329	1,528
Iowa	30,748	32,027	1,704	1,656	524	530	1,561	1,805
Mo.	22,499	22,440	1,764	1,812	397	407	1,175	1,301
N.Dak.	5,284	5,467	1,596	1,596	84	87	223	272
S.Dak.	8,163	9,063	1,677	1,602	137	145	380	445
Nebr.	13,657	14,828	1,797	1,686	245	250	779	843
Kans.	15,848	15,774	1,824	1,764	289	278	922	948
W.N.CENT.	120,015	124,369	1,732	1,706	2,079	2,122	6,369	7,142
Del.	842	902	1,800	1,806	15	16	50	54
Md.	2,880	3,147	1,734	1,728	50	54	166	179
Va.	7,414	7,973	1,680	1,668	125	133	418	435
W.Va.	3,647	3,806	1,794	1,782	65	68	213	215
N.C.	8,620	9,085	1,557	1,494	134	136	408	416
S.C.	3,172	3,304	1,359	1,386	43	46	129	142
Ga.	6,504	6,682	1,398	1,350	91	90	275	276
Fla.	1,801	1,752	1,596	1,524	29	27	93	91
S.ATL.	34,880	36,651	1,583	1,555	552	570	1,752	1,808
Ky.	9,787	10,014	1,782	1,704	174	171	540	554
Tenn.	9,429	9,853	1,650	1,578	156	155	482	504
Ala.	7,010	6,772	1,500	1,428	105	97	301	293
Miss.	6,736	7,089	1,338	1,338	90	95	264	276
Ark.	7,156	7,604	1,578	1,524	113	116	310	325
La.	4,026	4,282	1,368	1,386	55	59	157	168
Okla.	11,647	12,558	1,752	1,734	204	218	664	710
Tex.	25,990	29,014	1,665	1,656	433	480	1,355	1,446
S.CENT.	81,781	87,186	1,626	1,595	1,330	1,391	4,073	4,276
Mont.	1,865	1,936	1,692	1,668	32	32	93	101
Idaho	2,012	2,339	1,782	1,680	36	39	114	133
Wyo.	747	774	1,758	1,746	13	14	41	43
Colo.	3,524	3,813	1,752	1,620	62	62	198	198
N.Mex.	1,190	1,218	1,548	1,581	18	19	61	61
Ariz.	549	516	1,698	1,764	9	9	32	32
Utah	2,014	2,335	1,830	1,800	37	42	128	138
Nev.	238	267	1,803	1,695	4	5	14	15
Wash.	5,580	5,322	1,782	1,806	99	96	358	352
Oreg.	3,090	3,165	1,848	1,848	57	58	196	200
Calif.	13,846	13,890	1,722	1,758	238	244	805	852
WEST.	34,655	35,575	1,746	1,743	605	620	2,040	2,125
U.S.	394,494	414,319	1,705	1,684	6,726	6,978	21,612	23,521



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

## CROP REPORT

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR BABY CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS IN 1943 AND 1944

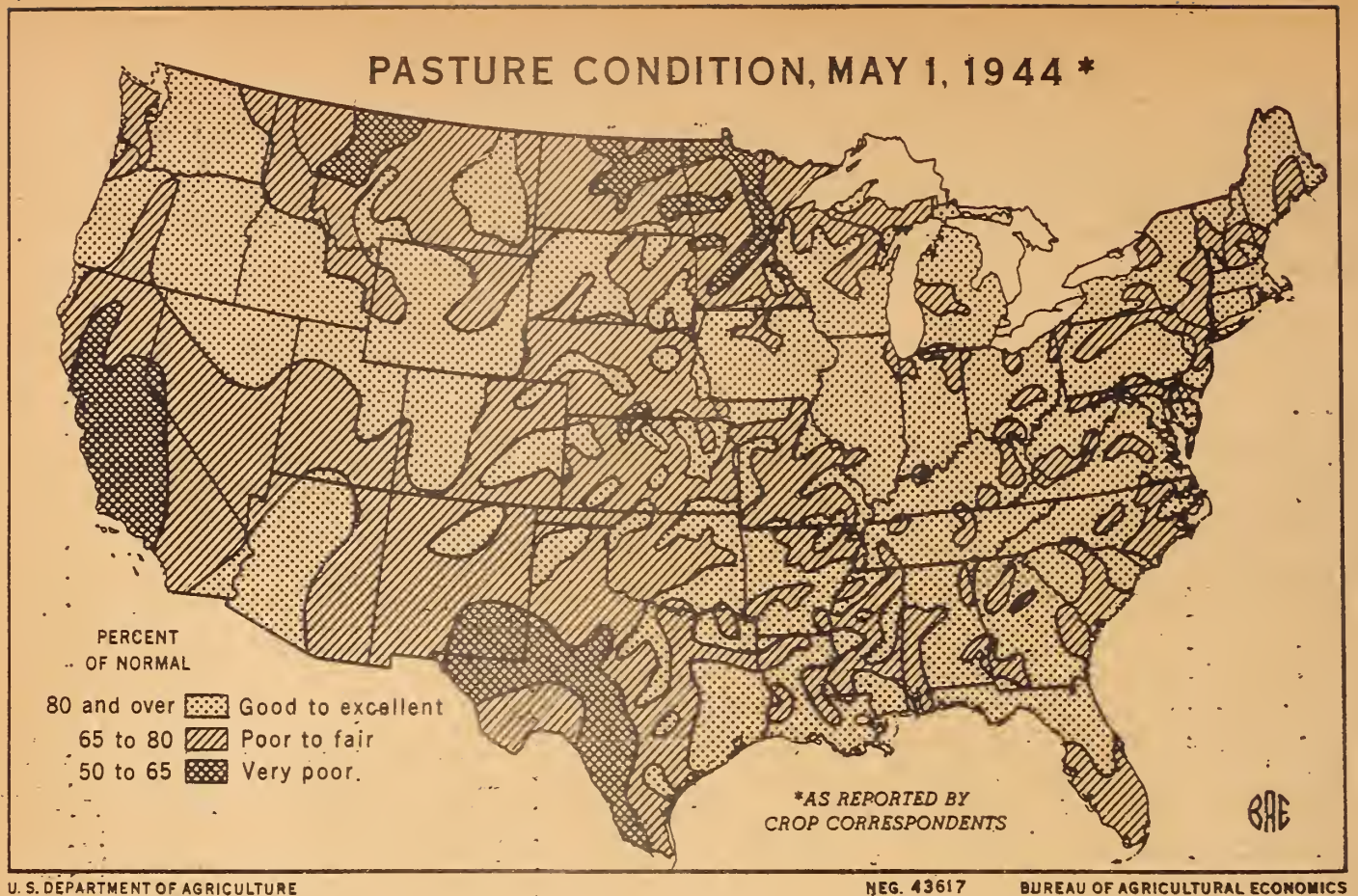
State:		Average price paid for baby chicks per 100								Av. price paid for turkey	
and		Straight run chicks		Sexed pullet chicks		Sexed cockerel chicks		All chicks		poult per 100	
Div.		1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1/2	2/2	1943	1944
D o l l a r s											
Maine		14.10	14.80	21.50	22.60	8.10	8.30	15.70	17.10	54.00	60.00
N.H.		14.00	15.60	21.70	23.10	8.50	8.50	16.70	18.40	55.00	65.00
Vt.		14.00	15.30	21.20	23.10	9.00	10.50	15.20	16.70	59.00	67.00
Mass.		14.00	14.30	20.00	23.60	7.90	8.90	15.70	18.00	50.00	70.00
R.I.		13.80	15.50	21.00	23.00	8.30	8.50	16.10	17.80	51.00	74.00
Conn.		14.50	15.80	21.00	22.00	9.00	10.30	15.70	17.80	50.00	80.00
N.E.		14.10	15.00	20.90	23.00	8.28	8.86	15.80	17.80	53.10	69.70
N.Y.		14.50	15.00	24.50	26.00	7.50	8.00	15.50	17.50	56.00	75.00
N.J.		14.60	14.80	24.70	26.60	7.20	7.30	15.50	17.10	55.00	73.00
Pa.		13.10	13.30	21.40	22.30	7.90	6.80	14.20	14.80	53.00	63.00
M.A.		13.70	14.00	23.00	24.50	7.55	7.48	14.80	16.00	53.90	66.40
Ohio		13.00	13.50	21.50	23.50	6.50	6.20	14.20	15.10	53.00	62.00
Ind.		12.40	13.00	18.70	20.10	7.20	7.40	12.90	13.80	51.00	60.00
Ill.		12.30	12.90	18.00	19.40	8.40	6.90	12.90	13.70	47.50	52.00
Mich.		13.10	13.70	22.60	24.10	5.90	6.10	15.90	17.00	61.00	80.00
Wis.		13.20	14.20	24.60	25.10	6.20	6.50	16.60	17.80	58.00	66.00
E.N.C.		12.70	13.30	21.80	23.00	6.76	6.58	14.20	15.20	53.70	63.40
Minn.		13.40	14.40	24.10	26.50	6.00	4.30	15.70	17.80	68.00	81.00
Iowa		12.80	13.50	20.60	22.20	6.90	6.70	13.80	14.90	54.00	76.00
Mo.		11.00	11.30	17.50	17.60	7.00	5.50	11.90	12.20	46.00	52.00
N.Dak.		13.40	14.80	20.00	22.50	9.00	8.50	14.30	16.00	56.00	68.00
S.Dak.		13.10	14.00	20.60	22.20	7.40	7.90	13.50	14.70	48.00	73.00
Nebr.		11.80	13.00	18.80	21.40	6.60	5.80	12.40	14.00	57.00	70.00
Kans.		11.90	12.40	18.20	19.40	6.80	5.50	12.40	13.10	52.00	60.00
W.N.C.		12.40	13.20	20.90	22.70	6.87	5.94	13.60	14.80	57.50	72.20
Del.		13.00	13.00	21.00	21.60	9.30	9.30	13.80	13.80	55.00	65.00
Md.		12.60	12.60	20.50	20.90	8.50	4.80	14.00	14.10	52.00	68.00
Va.		12.20	13.00	18.50	21.30	7.20	7.30	12.60	13.90	46.50	61.00
W.Va.		12.30	13.00	19.70	21.00	7.30	7.20	13.80	14.90	46.00	57.00
N.C.		12.00	12.50	16.50	15.50	9.00	7.00	12.40	12.60	42.50	55.00
S.C.		12.20	11.60	16.50	16.00	8.70	8.00	12.50	12.00	35.00	64.00
Ga.		12.00	12.30	16.80	17.50	9.00	8.80	12.20	12.60	35.00	40.00
Fla.		13.70	14.60	19.00	19.00	9.50	9.50	14.40	15.10	33.00	35.00
S.A.		12.30	12.70	18.40	19.30	8.14	7.78	12.90	13.40	46.00	59.60
Ky.		11.80	12.60	18.50	19.20	8.00	6.50	12.60	13.20	35.50	37.00
Tenn.		11.40	12.00	15.90	17.40	7.70	6.90	12.20	12.80	37.00	40.00
Ala.		11.60	12.10	16.00	17.80	7.00	8.30	11.70	12.50	40.00	45.00
Miss.		11.40	11.60	15.70	18.50	7.50	6.40	12.10	13.10	35.50	56.00
E.S.C.		11.60	12.20	16.70	18.30	7.48	7.28	12.20	12.90	36.70	41.50
Ark.		10.80	11.30	16.50	17.20	6.70	5.30	11.20	12.60	45.00	60.00
La.		11.90	11.90	16.30	15.20	8.30	7.70	12.10	12.20	31.00	33.00
Okla.		11.70	11.70	18.80	19.80	6.50	5.20	12.80	12.80	41.00	60.00
Tex.		11.70	12.10	19.90	20.30	6.60	5.50	12.80	13.50	46.00	51.00
W.S.C.		11.60	11.90	19.10	19.30	6.79	5.65	12.50	13.10	44.20	51.40
Mont.		13.90	15.80	23.50	27.00	8.10	7.20	15.00	16.90	62.00	80.00
Idaho		14.50	16.00	26.00	29.50	5.90	7.00	15.70	18.50	64.00	72.00
Wyo.		12.40	14.30	19.90	25.30	7.90	7.60	13.30	15.60	62.00	72.00
Colo.		12.90	14.00	21.00	24.00	7.70	5.30	13.50	15.40	66.00	83.00
N.Mex.		13.00	13.00	20.70	23.20	7.90	5.90	13.60	14.60	54.00	70.00
Ariz.		14.50	14.80	26.00	26.60	8.10	7.60	17.60	18.00	53.00	72.00
Utah		15.40	15.50	29.00	30.40	5.50	5.00	17.50	20.30	72.00	85.00
Nev.		14.90	17.80	29.00	32.00	5.00	5.00	20.50	26.30	70.00	82.00
MOUNT.		13.70	14.90	25.30	27.90	6.37	6.20	15.10	17.30	66.90	81.20
Wash.		15.30	17.60	28.70	29.90	4.30	7.90	18.20	22.10	54.00	66.00
Oreg.		15.00	16.50	27.00	28.50	5.90	5.80	18.80	21.40	58.00	73.00
Calif.		15.60	16.10	28.40	30.80	4.60	5.50	17.30	19.60	64.00	72.00
PAC.		15.50	16.50	28.20	30.10	4.70	6.37	17.80	20.50	59.90	72.30
U.S.		12.70	13.30	21.30	23.00	7.06	6.67	13.90	15.00	56.30	69.70

1/ Farmers have been buying about 1/4 of the cockerel chicks this year, the balance have been sold to non-farm producers or destroyed.

2/ Revised.



# PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1944 \*

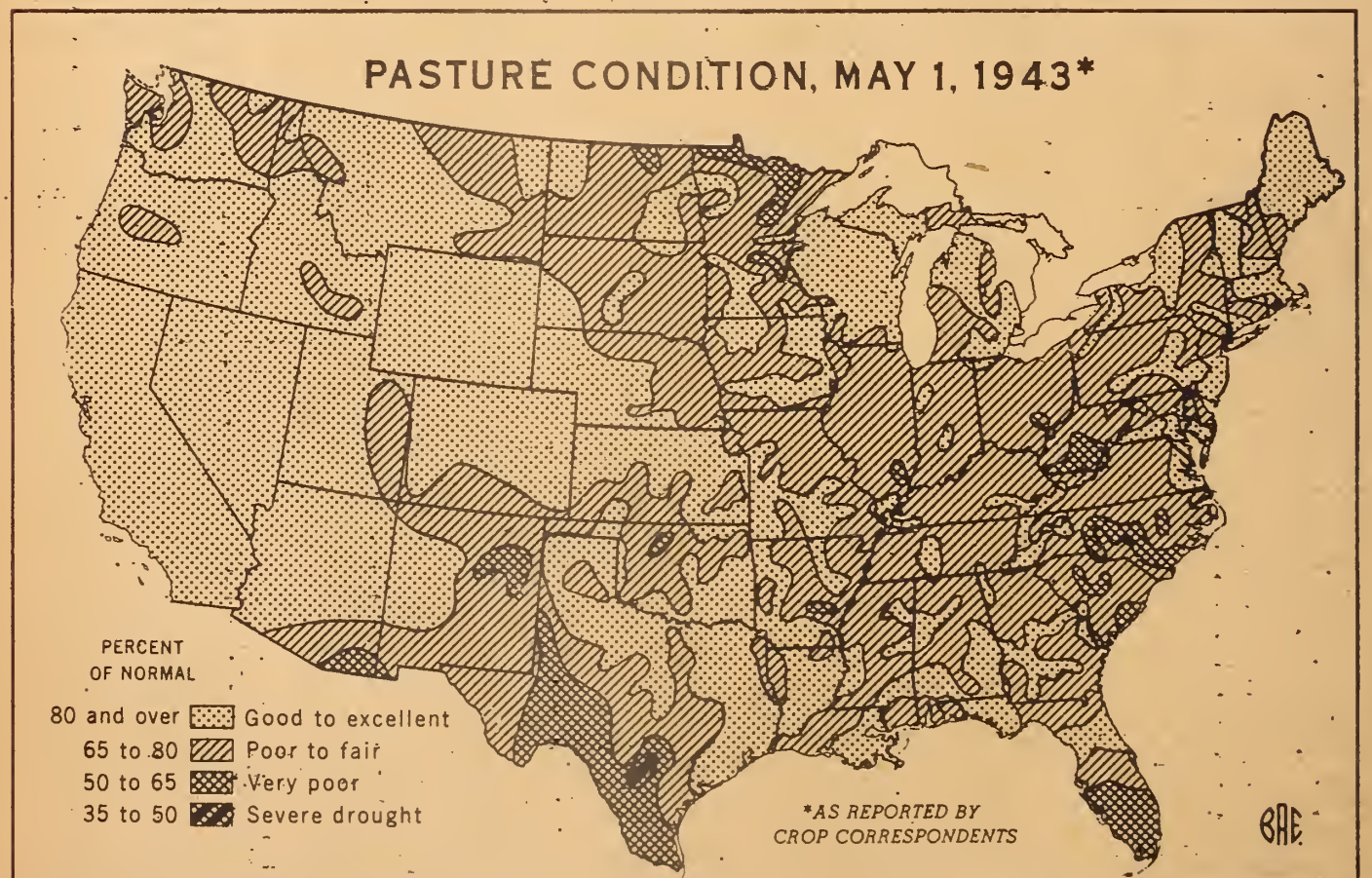


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43617

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1943\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43017

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS







